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ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 12, 1890.

The State Road.

When the lease of the State road by the Louisville and Nashville system was announced, the people of Georgia from one end of the state to the other rejoiced in the fact. Every man, woman and child in the state capable of appreciating a great event, gave vent to feelings of great gratification. The entrance of the Louisville and Nashville into Georgia, meant progress, development and above all permanent competition in rates of transportation.

What is the situation today? Look at it from any point of view that you will and the fact stares us in the face that the lease of the road is in danger.

The general assembly has now been in session for nearly forty days, and not a single movement has been brought to a definite conclusion. The resolution introduced by Senator Zachry and about the only one on the subject which it was believed, when introduced, would be readily accepted by the general assembly, is hanging fire in the senate, and evidence is accumulating to show that a secret but powerful lobby is at work to defeat its passage. Why is this? What do these men working in secret mean? In whose interest are they laboring? Do they mean to force the cancellation of the lease? If so, in the interest of what syndicate or corporation is this work being done?

The old lessees through Governor Brown have said that they cannot relinquish their claim (a large portion of which is not even disputed) without a struggle, and that they will be obliged to resort to every legal and proper means to protect their interest. Who can gainsay the justice of their position? Would any member of the general assembly do less under like circumstances? Assuredly not; and yet there are a number of men in the general assembly under some influence or other quibbling over this question. If the old lessees tie up this property by litigation or otherwise, it means nothing short of a failure to deliver the road to the new lessees on the 27th, and such a failure will warrant them in violating the lease if they should see fit to exercise the right. This is not what the people of Georgia want; they want the road delivered unobstructed and unencumbered and the new lessees held to their contract.

This is what the president of the new lease company has also expressed a desire to have done.

The Zachry resolution contains nothing inimical to the state's welfare. It clearly and in unmistakable terms looks to the protection of the state's interest. Every phase of the question involved in the controversy is to be submitted to a commission of Georgians eminent for their integrity and ability, all to be selected by the state. To assume that men thus selected will not do full justice to the people of Georgia, is unreasonable and unjust. If the lessees can afford to risk such a commission, surely the people of Georgia can. How much better to have the matter disposed of in this way than to have it carried to Tennessee courts and the road in the meantime surrounded by all sorts of complication and the new lease placed in jeopardy? Some members have said that they are afraid to trust such a board. Why afraid? The resolution appropriates not a dollar. The question appropriating the money to liquidate the indebtedness, if any should be awarded, will have to be passed upon by the general assembly at the summer session, so that if any exorbitant amount should be decreed due the general assembly will have the power to review the award. There is nothing in this line of opposition, it is untenable and unreasonable.

The constitution desires in this manner to point out the dangers of the situation and to urge the general assembly to prompt action. Whatever is done must be done before the 27th, when the new lease is to take effect.

Whether there is any just ground for the suspicion or not, there is quite enough to indicate that there are some influences at work to get this important question in a muddle, and it therefore behooves members who have the best interest of the state at heart, to carefully consider the situation and to discharge their duty in a fearless and business-like manner.

Hoarding Gold.

The gold bug organs should get together in a sort of caucus and arrange matters so that their ideas should be consistent. The financial situation is very interesting, but there is no enlightening possible from the gold bug editors when they stick conflicting views under the nose of the public.

Here is The Evening Post, a rampant nonmetallist paper, which upholds the view that the present financial stringency is caused by the hoarding of gold as a result of the new silver law. This is a new view, and The Evening Post proceeds to make much of it. What our contemporary says is very interesting, but the point it makes is

very much in the air. For instance, the editor isn't hoarding any gold himself, and he doesn't know of anybody who is, and yet, from his point of view, the process must be going on. Being an ardent gold worshiper himself, it is natural for him to suppose that everybody is hoarding the metal, some to play with it and some to look at it.

This is such an engaging view of the matter that we expect some of the other nonmetallist organs to take it up and endorse it; and yet, if they do, they will have to revise some very recently expressed opinions. There is one thing very sure—the people at large are not hoarding any gold. They have none to hoard. They find it difficult to make both ends meet. The farmers cannot get money for their products. If the capitalists are hoarding gold there must be a remedy for it. The Evening Post says, "Repeat the silver law and open the mints to the free coinage of silver, and then if the nonmetallists want to hoard their precious metal, and thereby establish the silver standard, let them do it."

The People and the Government.
The people who made and saved this republic gave their labor and blood and treasure to establish a government that would be administered in their interests for the common good of all.

Gradually, through the storms and shocks of civil war, and under partisan misrule, the government, while outwardly preserving the forms of republican institutions, has crystallized into a despotism. The spirit of imperialism animates and controls it—the imperialism of a plutocracy, of money trusts, combines and monopolies.

The government now makes itself felt in the private as well as the public affairs of every citizen, and yet ignores the source from which it derives all its rightful powers—the people. Our oppressive financial system shows the justice of this complaint.

Pick out 100 men at random—farmers, merchants, mechanics, men of all classes outside of the bondholders, brokers and bankers, and they will admit that they have no active influence in our federal councils. Ask them these two questions:

1. Is the present financial system the right one for the government to maintain?

2. Is there money enough to move the crops and meet the wants of this rapidly developing country?

These questions will be unanimously and emphatically answered in the negative by all classes except the favored and protected few. The great mass of farmers, toilers and business men feel that they are to all intents and purposes mere serfs, at the mercy of a Russified government in the most important affairs of their every-day life.

A government established and shaped by a democratic people cannot be transformed into a despotic machine for the benefit of a privileged few without disastrous results. Already the evils of imperialism masquerading in a republican cloak press upon us. The representatives of the people sit year after year in the council chambers of the nation, but how few of them speak for the people, and carry out the will of the people? The majority of them in some mysterious way are made to yield to the influences of Wall street, and whether they know it or not they speak with the voice of Wall street, and carry out the schemes of Wall street.

It is reform or ruin! We have come to that point at last. With free speech and the ballot, reform is still possible, and a determined purpose and united effort will yet enable the people to restore the government of their fathers. It is a fight between the democracy and imperialism, and there can be no compromise. We must get back to the old landmarks, or the people will find their would-be masters legislating them into poverty, and holding them down by main force.

Just So.

The Columbus Enquirer-Sun thinks that we can defeat the money-power in a peaceful revolution, with no weapon but the ballot.

Our contemporary mistakenly thinks that we advocate a resort to violence, if the government refuses the just demands of the people for financial relief. Our contemporary will find upon a closer reading of the article referred to that we are in entire accord with it. We urge the exercise of the moral force of the people's will, speedily utilized, boldly expressed, and made finally triumphant at the ballot box.

Stubborn Facts.

In discussing the financial situation, we must not be misled by words. We must keep the facts of the case before us, and not lose sight of them. If a theory appears to stand in our way, let us test it by looking at its results.

The secretary of the treasury and certain ruling financiers take the position that there has been no contraction of the currency. Admitting this to be technically correct, we have here an instance of the misleading power of words. It is an attempt to disguise facts—to change the nature of things by juggling with names.

We can strip the situation of its mask in a few brief sentences. Suppose we have as much currency as we had six months ago. The decrease of its purchasing power in the matter of the necessities of life is practically contraction and nothing else!

Turn this thought over and see if it is not pregnant with suggestions. Under the McKinley bill the cost of living is higher, and we are less able to purchase. That is contraction, no matter by what name you call it. If a man now has to spend \$1.15 for what cost him only \$1 before the new tariff became a law, that is contraction, and it runs up in the aggregate to hundreds of millions of dollars.

Our lawmakers, financiers and theorists must not tamper with natural conditions and real values. Arbitrary and artificial conditions inflict deadly injuries upon the general trade, finance and industry of a

country, and profit only the few who are in a position to coin money out of the misfortunes of others. This is about the size of it.

Georgia Stands by Her Schools.

The talk about withdrawing the \$8,000 appropriation for the State university failed to materialize.

With gratifying promptness our lawmakers yesterday sat down upon the proposition, and left the appropriation intact. They recognized the fact that the state owed the money, just as much as any other honest debt, and was in duty bound to pay it.

They did not stop here. They decided to appropriate for the Technological school \$22,500 annually for the next two years, which amount will enable that institution to be conducted on the plan outlined for its development, and which will increase its usefulness to the state.

All this is very gratifying. It shows that this legislature, so largely composed as it is of the farming element of our population, is as thoroughly representative of progressive Georgia as any general assembly that we have ever had. The legislators who came here for the first time, fresh from the plow-handles, have all through the session lost no opportunity of planting themselves on the right side of every question affecting Georgia's welfare, whether the question concerned our material or intellectual progress.

The attitude of this legislature towards the cause of higher education settles the future policy of the state. Henceforth it is settled that our public schools, the State university and the other important adjuncts that the state in its wisdom has established, will receive the substantial encouragement they deserve.

These higher institutions are in reality greater aids to the sons of poor men than they are to the sons of rich men, and especially is this true of the Technological school, which aims to help the young men who desire to equip themselves for the broad field of skilled industry. The same can be said of the Girls' Industrial college. It is right that these institutions should be fostered by the state. Every dollar judiciously spent on them increases the wealth-making capacity of the rising generation, to say nothing of the moral and intellectual gains that will naturally accrue.

As to the branch colleges, every one of them is doing splendid work, and returning, in benefit to the state, ten for one for every dollar put in them.

The legislature has done wisely and well in standing by our schools, from the lowest to the highest grade. They are all linked together, and are essential factors of our civilization.

According to all accounts, the republican senators are not flocking to Granny Hoar's standard with any degree of unanimity. The force bill is not yet a law.

THE NEW YORK WORLD'S flashlight may be described as "the light that failed."

FOURTEEN STATES have the secret ballot. Granny Hoar wants southern democrats to have no ballots at all.

THE TROUBLE with Uncle Jerry Rusk is that he is a high-tariff man. The farmers do not love that kind of a man.

OLD GRANNY HOAR has enough venom in him to fill a witch's cauldron brimming full.

CLARKSON SEEMS to know when the country's got enough of Harrison. He has already nominated General Miles for president.

It is said that Mr. Benjamin Harrison will not accept renomination unless the force bill becomes a law. We shall be very glad to see him accept a renomination after that event.

We observe that Editor Patrick Walsh, of Augusta, regards the Warm Springs appointment as too warm for the season.

Now that Speaker Reed has taken off the summer tash, he should put up the winter blinds.

MR. BENJAMIN HARRISON is of the opinion that the south can be captured with the force bill. Mr. Hayes was not, by any means, an intellectual giant, but he knew better than that.

THE REPUBLICANS think the best remedy for the refusal of the negroes to vote is to disfranchise the white voters of the south by means of returning boards.

THE NEW YORK WORLD, which approved the anti-labor legislation of congress, now says that the states are entirely competent to take care of the morals of their people.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE CHATTANOOGA EVENING NEWS advocates local banks of issue, and says: "The national banks are of no use to the farmer as things are. They do not want the farmers as customers, and the farmers have to go to the city to borrow money from them without giving any security. As an outcome of all this, the farmer pays enormous interest for money borrowed on an iron-clad mortgage, and in many instances the foreclosure follows and the farmer's substance and slender earnings are inexorably swept away."

THE SILVER half-dollar is so unpopular a coin that \$17,000,000 worth of them remain piled up in the treasury vaults, and cannot be got into circulation. The director of the mint suggests that they be recoined into dimes and quarters, and asks for an appropriation for that purpose.

Congress and the Finances.

From The New York Press.
The pressure that is being brought to bear upon congress to adopt measures for the immediate relief of the financial stringency is something phenomenal, because it all seeks the same relief, namely, in inflation of the currency. Members of congress with whom I have talked since the session began tell me that they have been literally showered with suggestions as to how they should help the country out of its money stress, and that every suggestion tends in the same direction. One of the measures which is proposed by the silver men in congress is the purchase of 15,000,000 ounces of silver bullion at the market price, not exceeding \$1 for 371.21 grains of pure silver. Senator Moody, of South Dakota, who was here within a couple of days, said to me about this proposition: "When the silver bill was passed this year there were about 15,000,000 ounces of silver in the country, stored at various points. The silver bill provided for the purchase of 15,000,000 ounces per month, which was only about the regular monthly production, after deducting what is used in the arts. The treasury purchases have therefore only reduced the surplus on hand by about 2,000,000 ounces. The purchase of 15,000,000 ounces will take up the surplus in the country, when it can thereafter be maintained at a stable price, and the production and the importations will not vary much. Its purchase will put out of the market more money in treasury silver notes of the kind now issued for silver bullion."

THE STATE ROAD.

EVERYTHING NOW POINTS TO A PEACEABLE SOLUTION.

Of the Supposed Difficulties—The Zachry Resolution Will Probably Pass—The Meeting with the Governor.

Every indication seems now to point to a peaceable solution of the points at issue between the lessees and the state.

At least so far as the settlement of this year's taxes upon the Chattanooga property is concerned.

And the probability is that the plan outlined in Senator Zachry's resolution will prevail.

Governor Northen has refused at all times to talk upon this subject, but he has been confident that there would be no hitch in the lease, and that all the matters in dispute would be amicably settled; a gentleman who is close to the governor said last evening:

"I know that Governor Northen has written to both Senator Brown and Colonel Thomas, saying that he felt certain the tax matter would be adjusted and that the property would be turned over to the new lease company without any hitch, as by the terms of the lease act."

The senate will probably pass the Zachry resolution in the same shape. Friends of the resolution took a poll yesterday and found twenty-one or twenty-two men straight for the resolution while only eight or nine are committed against it. Some think the commission should be appointed by the legislature rather than the governor.

The originators of the resolution take the ground that the matter should be settled by the legislature, and are unwilling to shift the responsibility to the shoulders of a commission.

The fight will be watched with interest. The outcome will be to break the Western and Atlantic railroad committee of the house and the governor took place in the governor's office yesterday.

It availed nothing definite, however, towards the settlement of the question of whether or not the state must pay the Tennessee debt.

Several members of the committee expressed their views, and Mr. Huff, of Bibb, stated that he had obtained from the attorney general his opinion as to the state's legal adviser upon the question.

From Mr. Huff's consultation with Attorney General Lester it is thought that the officer thinks that there is nothing to make Georgia accountable for the taxes in Tennessee.

The governor asked for an expression of opinion from the committee on the matter, so that he could embody them in a letter to President Thomas, the new lessee, to whom he had called upon to write with reference to the matter.

The text of the governor's letter to President Thomas is that the state will go forward and turn over the road according to the lease, and will protect the property.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Money Question.
EDITOR: CONSIDER the prime and people change, but truths and principles never move. That your editorial of the 9th instant, that "The People Demand a Change," has sounded the true note, and will be the true watchword until the problem shall be solved, whether the republic shall live or American liberty survive the base machinations of brigand robbers, and the removal of the funding of the proposed act, as such, enumerate some of the evils of the money question will have to settle this question:

1. The liquidation of all bonds, national, state, county or private.
2. Why? Because no nation or people have ever adopted or perpetuated them, but what have they done? They have overthrown liberties; hence the great and good republic of the United States is now being robbed the people upon a grand scale. Hence it will not be wisdom in no more of our governments, to issue bonds, but to issue currency. What has done for England it is sure and fast accomplishing for America. We want no more bonds, but we want currency growing out of the shade of banking institutions, built out of the money wrong by taxes from the tolling millions.

When one remembers how much deprivation and want have been removed, how the poor goes from his dried, hells to the pinched, hard-working masses, he does not wonder at communism or inflation, but feels that the oppressed and suffering millions some day will make a bonfire of them.

3. Give us, if we need it, free coinage of silver as well as gold, as provided by the constitution, in a legal tender of \$50 to \$50 per capita, and make it necessary for the demands of trade and commerce of demand or treasury, and the money will be issued from the resources of the nation.

Let them be non-interest bearing, and when in circulation they shall remain as long as needed—only taken up when mutilated, and replaced by new ones.
Now, the final end, which will raise a howl from Dan to Beersheba, which, if enacted, will cause the people to rise up and demand the right to be a member of the infant of the past, and place our newly represented people, and place our newly represented people, and place our newly represented people, where they can measure up to the requirements of the fifteenth Psalm and hasten the millennium.

See what ails slavery, and what ails the character for money of any description to bear or be used for any purpose, but a higher rate of interest than 1 per cent per annum.

Then, and not till then, will you make it what God Almighty intended it should be—a medium of exchange—a stable representative of values—and utilizing its God-given mission, giving to every class the distributive rights, free instead of being invested with a power to enslave or oppress, it will be the welcome messenger of equal rights to all and special privilege to none.

By the way, Mr. Editor, for the brigands, like avaricious vampires, to clamor for higher rates of interest, for the history of the world is against them. See what ails slavery, and what ails the character for money of any description to bear or be used for any purpose, but a higher rate of interest than 1 per cent per annum.

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doubt a committee of investigation would be appointed. He did pay one, on the 6th instant, something over \$1,500, which covered most of the deficiency for the year 1889.
"A friend of Mr. Stewart" has made a grave mistake by going into print about the unfortunate matter. Much better to have awaited the report of the investigating committee. It could not do the work committed to it by the board in the hurry and brevity of a conference session. I informed representatives of the press that the matter was undergoing investigation; that there were no facts for the public. Neither Mr. Stewart when he appeared before the board, nor I believe that some confusion in his accounts with the general treasurer, gives a solution of the whole matter.
H. J. ADAMS.

GOSSIP OF A DAY.

At the session of the north Georgia conference just closed Rev. W. F. Glenn, D.D., was appointed by Bishop Hargrove editor of The Wesleyan Christian Advocate. This action on the part of the bishop was only the confirmation of Dr. Glenn's previous election by a board of trustees which has entire control of the paper.

The Wesleyan is the official organ of the two Georgia conferences, and after January 1st, will be published in Atlanta.

The elevation of Dr. Glenn to this honorable and responsible position deserves more than a passing notice. It means much for Georgia Methodism. Dr. Glenn is a son of Rev. John W. Glenn, one of the strongest preachers ever furnished to the Methodist church.

He wielded a wider influence during his life and made a more lasting impression upon his age than almost any one of his contemporaries. His son possesses many of his fine qualities. He was educated at Emory college and completed his course at Auburn, Ala., where he received his bachelor's degree.

Dr. Glenn entered the ministry of the Methodist church soon after the war, and has filled the most important circuits, stations and districts in the north Georgia conference. His last pastorate was the First church, Atlanta. He has just completed his four-year limit as presiding elder of the North Atlanta district.

He has been successful in his work so far. While stationed at the First church he received from his alma mater in Alabama the honorary degree of doctor of divinity.

His mind is well matured, and he is in the prime of life. He has done his work well, showing himself prudent and progressive, courageous and conservative. He comes fresh from the field of an itinerant's life, in close sympathy with the Methodist preachers, and in accord with the practical workings of his church, to take charge of the paper, whose purpose is to help the preacher in his work and the church in bringing men to Christ.

Dr. Glenn is not without experience in his field. The new editor has been a contributor to many of the periodicals of his church, and has demonstrated to many readers his force, vivacity and clearness as a writer. He is in touch with most of the influential writers of his church, and those, together with his own labors, guarantee a fresh, progressive and useful journal for the Methodists of the Georgia conferences. His home will be in Atlanta, and his influence as a useful citizen and Christian gentleman will be felt and appreciated by the city he loves.

I had a short talk yesterday with Hon. Paul Trammell, speaker pro tem. of the house, who is, as everybody knows, an enthusiastic and earnest member of the alliance, and who is just back from the convention of the National Alliance at Ocala. Of the new party movement, he said: "That cannot affect us in the south. Our western brethren realize the complications which exist here owing to the race problem, and they would not urge us to leave the democratic party. I think, therefore, that this new movement can only benefit the democratic party of the country. The western farmers have been the backbone and strength of the republican party. They have now put themselves outside the party, and will not under any circumstances go back. They are working and will work earnestly in support of those measures which benefit not only the farmers, but all the people as well. They are heart and soul with the farmers of the south, and I can see nothing but good to come from this alliance of the agricultural interests of the two great sections."

"What about Ingalls," I asked.
"Well, our Kansas brethren are very positive they have him beaten. Rice? No; I didn't hear any talk of Rice as the man to do it. In my opinion, if they beat Senator Ingalls, it will be by putting in Willits. He, as you know, cut down the republican majority in the gubernatorial race from 80,000 to about 8,000. The members of the Kansas delegation introduced him everywhere as 'the man who will beat Ingalls,' and that, too, when Rice was present."

He wasn't very enthusiastic about General Rice's chances.

A Mr. Lawson, of Rome, writes me that he secured a patent on a system of cold storage which is destined to revolutionize matters and greatly simplify the problem of furnishing a uniform degree of cold the year round. He doesn't explain his plan, but says that at a little expense anybody can have the necessary conveniences for ice cream making, and the adds that his plan is much better than any. The working out of such a plan will be watched with interest.

Another man—this time a well-known Atlanta mechanic and inventor—told me yesterday that he has an electric conduit that beats anything else yet proposed. He is up in the air in enthusiasm over his find.

The news of the appointment of ex-Senator Bradwell as state commissioner of schools caused much favorable comment about the legislature yesterday, and the new commissioner was the recipient of many congratulations.

Probably the happiest man in the legislature was "Bill" Clifton, of Savannah. Captain Bradwell's brother-in-law and good friend. Captain Bradwell has, during his terms of service in the house and the senate, made many warm friends in all parts of Georgia, and his appointment is sure to give general satisfaction.

Another appointment which will be very favorably commented upon among Georgians is that of Mr. Pleasant A. Stovall as trustee of the university. There is no young man in the state more thoroughly qualified for the position of trustee—none more thoroughly conversant with the needs of the institution; and the university has no more enthusiastic supporter among its alumni. In addition to all this, it may truly be said that no young man in Georgia has more friends than "Pleasant" Stovall, and all these will congratulate Governor Northen upon the wisdom of his appointment.

Several prominent ex-members of the legislature were visitors on the floor of the senate and the house yesterday.

Hon. Carter Tate came down from Pickens to attend to some business with the supreme court, but he found time to renew old acquaintances in the legislature.

Hon. Tom Olive was another visitor, and one who is always given a hearty welcome whenever he comes to Atlanta.

Captain John C. Hart, of Greene; Captain Mustin, of Morgan, and Captain "Preach" Hardeman, of Bibb, were other ex-representatives who found warm welcomes awaiting them.

Hon. John S. Davidson has been in the city several days. He gets here so often, however, that Atlanta will soon begin to claim him as her own.

BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

GOSSIP AND NEWS OF THE DAY AT LARGE.

Facts Gathered by The Constitution's Porters—The News of Atlanta in Brief.

The Case Not Prossed.—In the city court yesterday, the case of the state against J. G. Curran was not prossed.

Curran Not Caught Yet.—The grand jury yesterday took the action on the Curran case, and Curran is still at large.

The Work Finished.—Work on the Longview sewer is about finished. By tonight the stones will again be in place and travel on the street uninterrupted.

General Gordon and the Alliance.—A meeting of the alliance members of the legislature was held at the residence of Senator Gordon last evening. Senator Gordon was a member of the alliance.

The Pastor's Reception.—On Tuesday evening a reception for Governor Northen was given at the residence of the governor. The occasion will be a memorable one without doubt.

For Shoplifting.—Mary Williams, a girl, was arrested yesterday afternoon by man Abbott for shoplifting in Higley's store. She is charged with taking goods to the value of \$8. She was locked up, and will be held for preliminary trial this morning.

Slight Damages.—The alarm of the fire in from box 235 yesterday at 12:20 o'clock, was at the place of Jerry Rusk. The fire was caused by sparks, but the blaze was quickly extinguished before any damage to amount to \$500 was done.

The Utoy Bridge.—The contract has been let for a bridge over the Utoy river. P. Thomas is the contractor, and the price gets for building it is \$337. This bridge will be a great convenience to the farmers, as it has been a great nuisance to them.

A Lively Runaway.—A horse attached to a two-wheeled wagon became frightened at the corner of the corner of Tryer and the streets, and

HON. S. D. BRADWELL

APPOINTED STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

The Nomination Sent into the Senate and Confirmed—The Previous Career of the New Commissioner—Other News.

Hon. S. D. Bradwell, of Liberty county, was yesterday appointed state school commissioner by Governor Northen.

And the appointment was confirmed by the senate.

The appointment was predicted some time ago by THE CONSTITUTION, and will not, therefore, be a surprise to the people of the state. The new commissioner's term begins the first of next January.

Captain Bradwell, as his friends call him, is a native Georgian, and has been a prominent



HON. S. D. BRADWELL.

figure in both his educational and political history for years past. He was born and reared in Liberty county, and no one in that section of the state possesses the respect, esteem and love of the people more than he.

On the 5th day of January next, just four days after assuming the duties of the office, Captain Bradwell will be even fifty years of age.

His father was an educator of distinction throughout the south previous to the war, and by him the new school commissioner was prepared for college.

That preparation was so thorough and complete that it was an education within itself.

From his father's school Captain Bradwell went to the old Oglethorpe university at Milledgeville. That school was at that time one of the finest and most complete educational institutions in the south, and from it some of the most distinguished men of the state were graduated. It was then under the control of the Presbyterian church, and drew its patronage from every state in the union.

In 1850, Captain Bradwell secured his diploma. He was then just nineteen years of age.

During the days he was acquiring his education, Captain Bradwell became imbued with his father's devotion to the cause of teaching, and decided to make that his calling too. Fresh from the college, he began his work, and, from the start, manifested great merit as an educator.

In 1861 when the war began, Captain Bradwell joined the confederate army. He was one of the first to enlist and was given a commission as first lieutenant in Company H, Twenty-fifth Georgia Infantry. With that regiment he fought the union army in Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi, and in the end the army there was no better, braver, loyal or more disinterested soldier than he. Soon after going to the front he was promoted to the rank of captain, and on the 22d of July, 1864, when Atlanta was being besieged by Sherman, Captain Bradwell was severely wounded while leading his company in a desperate charge.

That wound came near proving fatal. It kept the soldier on crutches for four years, and even today he suffers from it.

Twice before that Captain Bradwell was wounded, but both times he returned to the field the instant he was able to move.

With the ugly bullet hole in his thigh, Captain Bradwell went to his home in Liberty county, and for many months he was unable to leave his bed.

It was while lying upon that bed suffering intense pain that the coming head of Georgia's educational interests showed his devotion to his work.

Near his home there were quite a number of young ladies and a number of boys too young for the service, and these were organized into a school. Captain Bradwell's sick room was made a schoolroom, and for seven months he taught his pupils from that bed.

When the war closed, Captain Bradwell gave himself to his work heart and soul, and quickly became one of the most successful teachers in the state. So successful was he that he founded the Bradwell Institute in Milledgeville, a paying college.

For twenty-six years he devoted himself to a profession, and today he counts his pupils by the hundreds. They are to be found all over the south, and many of them have distinguished themselves in life since leaving Captain Bradwell's schoolroom.

Of the present legislature, three members were educated by Captain Bradwell.

In politics Captain Bradwell has been almost as successful as in his educational work. He has been a member of the state senate three terms, and was one of the most influential and able members of that body. He was a member of the last senate and was chairman of the committee on education. He was a prominent factor in the congressional election of the first district, but was defeated because of the convention for the nomination by Hon. M. Norwood. Captain Bradwell was a Unionist and English presidential elector from Georgia.

Captain Bradwell has a charming family, and when he moves to Atlanta next month, he will become a great favorite socially. Mrs. Bradwell is a sister of Hon. William Clayton, of Savannah, and is one of the most charming ladies in that section of the state. Captain Bradwell has three daughters, all about grown, and a son who is the youngest child. The young ladies are great social favorites at their home and are certain to become equally popular in Atlanta. They were educated by their father. One of them is now in Boston at the New England Conservatory of Music and is winning golden opinions in that school of music.

The Outgoing Commissioner.

Captain Bradwell succeeds in the office of state school commissioner, Judge James S. Hook, who has filled the position with credit to himself and honor to the state. During his incumbency of this important position, Judge Hook has done splendid work for Georgia. His every day and every hour has been toward the betterment of the public school system of the state, and he retires at the expiration of his term with the consciousness of deserving the hearty commendation he has received for his work.

Other Appointments.

The following appointments were also made yesterday by the governor and confirmed by the senate:

Hon. James M. Bellah to be county judge of Chattooga county for four years from March 1, 1897.

Mr. W. M. Smith, to be county solicitor of Wilkes county four years from December 6, 1896.

Hon. Pleasant A. Stovall to represent the fourth congressional district on the board of trustees of the University of Georgia for eight years from August 23, 1897.

We have the largest stock of opera glasses in the south and our styles and prices are beyond comparison. Maier & Berkele, jewelers, 33 Whitehall street.

WASHINGTON EDUCATORS.

They Will Read Papers at the Convention to Be Held in Atlanta.

From The Washington Post.

The American Association of Educators of Colored Youth, organized last spring, will hold its second annual meeting at Atlanta, Ga., December 20th and 21st. The president of the association, Professor James M. Gregory, of this city, is receiving encouraging letters from all parts of the country. He says that the indications are that there will be a large attendance, and that much practical good will be accomplished. The programme, as far as arranged, is as follows:

"Address of welcome—Rev. W. H. Hickman, D. D., president of Clark university; Professor A. N. Gaines, principal of Morris-Brown college; Professor J. H. Hinks, dean of Atlanta university; and Miss S. B. Packard, principal of Spelman academy. Response by the president of the association, 'What Can the Educated Negro Do?' Rev. E. M. Cravatt, D. D., president of Fisk university, Tennessee, 'Why Educate the Colored Youth?' Dr. J. H. Hinks, 'The Ministry is Doing to Elevate the Freedmen.' Rev. W. H. Hickman, D. D., president of Gammon school of Theology, Atlanta, Ga., 'A Plea for Better Teaching in the Elementary Grades.' Mrs. F. J. Cravatt, principal of the Institute for Colored Youth, Philadelphia, Pa., 'Compulsory Education.' Professor I. E. Page, A. M., president of Howard university, 'The Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; 'No College Curriculum Complete Without the Scientific Course.' Professor Richard Foster, Howard university; 'Resume of the Work of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. R. H. Allen, D. D., corresponding secretary of the board of corresponding secretaries of the Presbyterian church; 'Resume of the Work of the A. M. E. Church.' Rev. E. T. Taylor, D. D., bishop of the A. M. E. church; 'Resume of the Work of the American Missionary Association.' Rev. A. F. Board, D. D., corresponding secretary of the American Missionary Association; 'Resume of the Work Among Baptists.' Rev. W. B. Johnson, professor in Wayland seminary; 'Education in the Rural Districts.' J. E. Camper, of the Maryland State Teachers' Association; 'Relative Mortality of the Colored Race.' Professor W. S. Montgomery, supervising principal of public schools, Washington, D. C.; 'Some Practical Suggestions on Hygiene.' Dr. John R. Francis, Washington, D. C.; 'Education Statistics,' continued from last session, Professor S. D. Fowler, Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.

Special cars will be run from Washington. Persons desiring to attend the convention should communicate with Professor George W. Cook, of Howard university, who has these arrangements in charge. Rev. E. P. Carter, W. D. Smith, Professor F. A. Forster, Principal A. N. Gaines and Rev. C. B. Mason are the committee on reception of delegates in Atlanta. The committee on address to the public is composed of the following members: Professor J. C. Murray, Atlanta; Professor W. S. Scarborough, Wilkesboro, N. C.; Rev. J. E. Rankin, president of Howard university, Washington, D. C.; Mr. J. W. Cronwell, Washington, D. C., and the president of the association.

General Debility.

One by one the great generals of the day have passed away, but there is one general who is with us—General Debility is his name. He is no respecter of persons or of age or sex. He imposes on the young, and in an unfair fight with old age, comes off victor. He is constantly battling with good health, and his delight is to make mankind miserable. His weapons are a lame back, an aching side, weak kidneys, inactive liver, poor digestion, non-assimilation of food, extreme nervousness, universal lassitude, short breath, muscular fatigue, etc. However, he is not to be feared. He is easily disarmed by a use of Dr. J. H. Bull's Sarsaparilla. When this remedy is used to counteract the attacks of General Debility, he is made to retreat every time. In fact, General Debility and Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla cannot be in the same system at the same time. Try it, and you will soon get strong.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething cures wind colic, diarrhoea, &c.

Builders, Look at This.

List of material in the Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, to be sold at auction, without reserve, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, noon, today:

250 cubic feet of cut stone.

400 feet brackets.

25,000 feet lumber.

25,000 feet finishing lumber.

15 doors and windows.

Gas fixtures, terra cotta, plumbing material, heaters, etc.

All to be sold in a lump, at your own price.

W. L. TAYLOR & SONS, No. 2 Kimball House, Wall Street.

Excursion to Asheville, N. C.

The Richmond and Danville railroad will sell round trip tickets at one fare to the Southern Interstate Immigration convention to be held in Asheville, N. C., December 13th to 16th. Tickets on sale December 12th to December 16th, good to return until December 24th.

Through coaches Atlanta to Asheville, December 15th, 16th and 17th, on trains leaving Atlanta at 7:10 a. m.; arriving at Asheville at 7 p. m., same day.

Through Pullman palace sleeping car on train leaving Atlanta at 6 p. m., on December 15th, arriving at Asheville early next morning.

For tickets and sleeping car berths, call at union ticket office, or Richmond and Danville railroad ticket office, No. 13 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

J. L. TAYLOR, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.

Spectacles and eye glasses properly fitted at Maier & Berkele's, 33 Whitehall street.

Tiddley Winks.

At Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

To Investors.

Old fossils and cranks, plenty of whom are in the real estate business, will try to persuade you to place your money in inaccessible and out-of-the-way property at prices per acre which you cannot get back by subdividing, grading and improving. Woodward & Mountain, now of 36 and 38 West Alabama street, have sold more property and done more to enrich and benefit Atlanta than half dozen real estate firms in the city. They handled all the property for the new belt line road now being constructed around the city, and they are now building an electric car line from the center of the city to McPherson barracks, and will have the same in operation within sixty days. These gentlemen have faith in Atlanta, and are putting their money into improvements, which benefit every citizen, whether he is rich or poor. They will not handle property unless they own or control it, and investors can deal with them and know that they are not paying three or four brokers' commission.

Tiddley Winks.

better than Pigs in Clover. Large lot just received by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

In watches we can offer you an attractive line and we challenge comparison in prices. Maier & Berkele, 33 Whitehall street.

We are selling a great many heart lockets and charms and our necklaces with lovely heart pendants are the prettiest out, and our prices are astonishingly low. Maier & Berkele, jewelers, 33 Whitehall street.

Nervous debility, poor memory, diffidence, sexual weakness, pimples, cure by Dr. Miles' Nerve. Samples free at all druggists.

"Goods well bought are half sold," and the large sales we have had in diamonds convince us that our prices are low. Call and examine them. Maier and Berkele, 33 Whitehall street.

THE LEADERS!

B. & F.

WHOLESALE

FINE WHISKIES.

A very select stock of rare old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies always on hand. Choice foreign Wines, Liquors, etc., a specialty with us. Correspondence solicited.

Bluthenthal & Bickart,

46-50 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.



THE Genuine
Johann Hoff's
Malt Extract.

The best Nutritive Tonic in all cases of DYSPEPSIA, MALNUTRITION IN CONVALESCENCE, PULMONARY and Throat trouble. Indorsed by all Physicians throughout the civilized world. There is nothing "just as good" when you can obtain the genuine article, which has the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" on the neck of every bottle.

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NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

WM. RADAN'S
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MOST TRULY AND CORRECTLY CALLED
The Greatest Medicine in the World.
A WONDERFUL TONIC
AND BLOOD PURIFIER

ALMOST MIRACULOUS CURES

Of hopeless and apparently incurable diseases are constantly being made. It is expected to perform the impossible, by curing cases given up by physicians, and it

DOES NOT DISAPPOINT EXPECTATIONS.

More people are being cured by Microbe Killer than by all other medicines combined. We request a thorough investigation. History of the Microbe Killer free by W. F. Parkhurst, Sole Agent, 43 South Broadway, near Alabama, and 68 Richardson street. 610-90-ly tues fri sun n r m

Healthy Kidneys.

No other organs in the human economy perform a more important function than the Kidneys.

The blood cannot be kept pure unless the Kidneys are healthy and active.

Many a bright intellect has been cut down in the full flower of life because the Kidneys were neglected, and the blood was thereby permitted to become poisoned, and diseased. Every derangement of the Kidneys are danger signals, and should be promptly heeded and promptly treated.

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

Is a true Kidney Tonic, and acts promptly on the Kidneys, Bladder and whole Urinary tract. Thousands of testimonials can be furnished from those who have tested its virtues.

Read the Following:

"After having tried various patent medicines, and also several doctors, I commenced the use of STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU, and it has given better results than any other remedy I have ever taken. I cheerfully recommend it to those in need of a healthy Kidney, Bladder and Urinary system. I consider it the best diuretic combination on the market."

T. B. RICE, Greensboro, Ga.

Sold by all druggists.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

SHORTENS LABOR
LESSENS PAIN
ATTENDING IT
DIMINISHES DANGER
OF LIFE
MOTHER & CHILD

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

"Mothers' Friend" is worth its weight in gold. My wife suffered more in ten minutes with either of her other children than she did altogether with her last, after having used four bottles of "Mothers' Friend." It is a blessing to expectant mothers, says a customer. HENDERSON DALL, Carmi, Ill.

Having used two bottles my sixth child was born with no pain comparatively.

Mrs. L. O. Vaughan, Sheridan Lake, Cal.

Wonderful relief from suffering.

Mrs. M. M. Brewster, Montgomery, Ala.

Sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Book to mothers mailed free. BRADSTREET DISPENSARY CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MILL SITE WANTED

I WISH TO CORRESPOND WITH A PARTY IN a city or town in the south having a Mill or Mill Site to Offer, suitable for the manufacture of bleached cotton goods. There must be good SHIPING FACILITIES and suitable water for bleaching purposes. Address A. C. W., care Letter Carrier 246, Station A, Boston, Mass.

Stop the Cracks

under the door with leather strips and keep the draft off your feet, and save coal, colds and doctors' bills. LOWEY HARDWARE CO., 34 Peachtree street. dec 10, 12, 14

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Estimates furnished on application. John Wal on, secretary and treasurer. Office 13 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. July 9-41-fri s uia

All Departments Full to Overflowing!

And experienced salesmen, only, to supply your needs.

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TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Dr. Couch extracts teeth by his new and painless process. All persons suffering from decayed teeth or neuralgia should call at once. Office 67 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

To Day Ryan's

We have added 10,000 pairs of Ladies' and Gents' Shoes to our Great Sale which is now going on. So come at once, and come early and get your choice.

ALL SIZES, ALL WIDTHS

This is the greatest Shoe Sale that has ever taken place in the world! Don't miss this chance, as you never will have such an opportunity again!

Men's Fine French Calf Hand-Sewed Shoes, at \$2.75 PAIR; WORTH \$7!

Ladies' Fine French and Dongola Kid, Hand-sewed and Hand-turned Shoes, at

\$2.50 per Pair; Worth \$6!

Children's and Misses' Hand-turned and Goodyear Kid Button Shoes, at

\$1 PER PAIR; WORTH \$2.50.

25 additional Shoe Salesmen added today to our already large force.

John Ryan's Sons

BEFORE THE RUSH!

HOLIDAY BUYING

We invite an inspection tour through our salesroom.

We feel a pardonable pride in the stock we are showing, for

Nothing to equal it has ever before been shown in the South.

All Departments Full to Overflowing!

And experienced salesmen, only, to supply your needs.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
JEWELERS.

